



His Grace John D. of Marlborough.
Obijt June 16th 1722 Aetatis 73.

S^r G. Kneller Bar.^t Pinx.

John Faber Fecit.



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7th *Scam 7*
CHURCHILL's *Annals*:

BEING A 2
Compleat View
OF THE
Glorious Actions
OF THE
Great Duke of *Marlborough*,
BOTH
In the FIELD and CABINET.
With His CHARACTER,

BY

King WILLIAM.
Emperor LEOPOLD.
Emperor JOSEPH.
Emperor CHARLES.
Elector of BAVARIA.
STATES-GENERAL.
Univerfity of DOWAY.
Marfhal TURENNE.
Lord Keeper WRIGHT.

LEWIS XIV.
Prince LEWIS of BADEN.
Prince VAUDEMONT.
Prince WALDECK.
Duke of MONMOUTH.
Penfionary HEINSIUS.
Bifhop of ELY.
Sir EDWARD SEYMOR.
Earl COWPER.

Queen ANNE and her Parliaments.

The Third Edition.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN CLARK, at the *Bible* under
the *Royal Exchange* ; and Sold by S. POPPING,
at the *Black Raven* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
MDCCXXII.

7



BRITISH MUSEUM

T O
The Dutcheſs Dowager
O F
MARLBOROUGH.

May it please your Grace,



THESE ANNALS of the Glorious Actions of your late *Illustrious Consort* the Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH, in the Service of his Native Country, were first published at the Close of the Last Reign, while his Highness was paying a Visit to the Great Nations our Confederates which had been SAVED by his victorious Arms, and which now Con-
dole with *Great-Britain* and your Grace in the Univer-
ſal Loſs.

Till

The Epistle Dedicatory.

'Till That Noble Life, which a continued Series of Action, Victory and Triumph had rendered of the highest Importance to the Common Cause of *Europe*, be transmitted at large to Posterity, by some who had the Honour of Acting with his Grace in the Field, or Consulting with him in the Cabinet, I most humbly presume to lay this *Compendium* of it at your Grace's Feet, and am,

May it please your Grace,
Your Grace's most Devoted,
most Obedient
and most humble Servant,

PHILO STRATEGOS.



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The most High, most Noble, and ever Victorious Prince **JOHN CHURCHILL**, Duke and Earl of **MARLBOROUGH**, Marquiss of *Blandford*, Baron of *Sandridge* in *Hertfordshire*, and of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, **PRINCE** of *Mindleheim* in *Germany*, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesties Forces, Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, High Steward of the *Borough* of *St. Albans*, &c.



AS descended from an Illustrious Family, which Flourished in *France*, long before *William the Conqueror*. One of his Ancestors; viz. *Sir Bartholomew Churchill*, held the Castle of *Bristol*, for King *Stephen*; and *Charles Churchill* Esq; another of them was in great Favour with King *Edward IV*. The Duke's Father was *Sir Winstan Churchill* Kt. of *Wotton Bassett*, in *Wilts*, Fellow of the Royal Society: And his Mother was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir William Drake*, Bar. of *Ash* in *Devon*, where his Grace was born in the Time of the Civil Wars, when his Father was a great Sufferer in his Fortune, for adhering to the King. Nevertheless, he gave his Son a liberal and polite Education, and committed him to the Tuition of a
B Clergy-

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Clergy-man, who grounded him in the Doctrines of the Church of *England*.

King *Charles II.* when restor'd, made the Father a Kt. and Eldest Clerk Comptroller of the Green Cloth. And the Duke of *York* made the Son his Page of Honour, who having an Early Genius to Arms, went to *Tangier*; but his first step to Advancement in Martial Affairs was the being an Ensign in the Royal Foot Guards, an Honour which the Duke of *York* granted him, while a Youth, purely to humour his Fancy.

In 1672, the Duke of *Monmouth* gave him a Captain's Commission, in his own Regiment in *France*; where the Marshal de *Turenne* first gave him the Title of the *Handsom Englishman*.

In 1673, after many Gallant Exploits of his in the Low-Countries, he was at the Siege of *Maestricht*, where he took a Lunette with only his own Company of Grana-diers, when the *French* and *Switzers* were retreating from the Fire of the Town.

Upon his return to *England*, he was made Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *Charles Littleton*, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Master of the Robes to the Duke of *York*.

In 1679, he attended the Duke into *Flanders*, and next Year to *Scotland*, where his Royal Highness honoured him with several important Trusts. He made a second Voyage with him soon after to *Scotland*; in which, Both narrowly escaped being cast away. He was then very Instrumental in saving his Master's Life, and afterwards in preventing the Ruin of many Families, who were severely persecuted by the Episcopalians, for Scruples of Conscience.

At his return, King *Charles* created him Baron of *Aymouth*, in that Kingdom: And King *James* upon his Accession to the Crown, continued him Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and made him Colonel of the third Troop of Guards, Baron of *Sandridge*, in *Hertfordshire*, and Brigadier General of his Army in the *West*, whither he was the first that was dispatched with the Troops, to make Head against the Duke of *Monmouth*; and where, by sitting up one Night, when *Monmouth* came to surprize the King's Troops, most of the Commanding Officers being in their Beds, he kept the Enemy in Play 'till the King's

King's Troops had formed themselves; and thereby saved the whole Army.

In 1688, his Lordship was sent for to the Queen's pretended Labour, on the 10th of June; but he had received some Intimations of what was to be transacted, and therefore kept out of the way. At the Glorious Revolution which then ensued, his Lordship, after various Conflicts in his Breast, between his Duty to His Majesty (from whom he might have expected still greater Honours by siding with the Court Party) and his Love to his Country, the latter prevailed, so that after advising with Dr. Turner, then Bishop of Ely, and other eminent Divines, he set his Hand with the rest of the Nobility and Gentry, to an Invitation of the Prince of Orange. When the Prince landed, the Earl of Feversham suspecting his Lordship, would have had the King secure him, but his Majesty had no Heart to do it; and next Day his Lordship having the Command of a Brigade of 5000 Men, went over with many of the Nobility to the Prince at Sherburn, after having left a Dutiful Letter for the King, declaring *that nothing had or could influence him to desert his Majesty, but the Dictates of his Conscience and his Zeal for his Religion, which no good Man can Oppose.* Much about the same time the Lady Marlborough accompanied the Princess of Denmark, when she retired to Nottingham with the Bishop of London.

The Prince of Orange made his Lordship a Lieutenant General, and sent him to London, to re-assemble his Troop of Guards, and to advise the King then at Whitehall, to retire to some more convenient Place, till Matters were settled, and the People satisfied. After the King went to France, we find his Lordship in the List of those who Voted that King James had Abdicated, and that the Throne was Vacant.

His Lordship was in the first List of King William's Privy Council, who in 1689, made him Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and Earl of Marlborough, and sent him to Flanders, where he Commanded the English Forces, and was at the Battle of Walcourt, on the 15th of August, when he gave such Relief to the Colonel that guarded the main Pass, and such a Check to the French, by the continual Fire he made upon them in Plank, as saved our Army, when they had like to have pushed it.

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In 1690, his Lordship was made General of the Forces sent from *Portsmouth*, for *Ireland*; where he made the strong Garrisons of *Cork*, and *Kinsale* Prisoners; the former on *September* 28, and the latter on *October* 16. And here, let it be observed among many other Instances of his Lordship's Wise and Happy Conduct, That when the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who Commanded the *Danes*, would not take Orders from him, because he was a Prince as well as Lieutenant General, the Duke consented to Share the Command with him alternately, rather than retard the Operations of the Campaign; and agreed that the Word should be *Wirtemberg* one Day, and *Marlborough* another.

In 1691, his Lordship made the Campaign under King *William* in the *Netherlands*, and was nominated to serve under his Majesty in the next; but at the beginning of that Year, every body was surprized to see him forbid the Court, and dismissed from all his Employments; viz. Colonel of the Third Troop of Life Guards, Lieutenant General of the Infantry, Colonel of a Regiment of Fusiliers, and Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber. When he retired, which was with the calmness of the Old Roman Dictator, he wished to be succeeded by a better Servant; and one more concerned for his Majesty's Honour. It was said that all the Resentment was for the Liberty he had taken to tell the King, That *though himself had no reason to complain, yet many of his Good Subjects were sorry to see his Royal Munificence confined to One or Two Foreign Lords*. Be this as it will, his Lordship loved his Country too well to be Male-content with his King, else he had not been excepted by Name out of the General Pardon which King *James* sent over this Year when he was coming to invade us.

Several great Men who were the truest Patriots about the King, representing to his Majesty that it was pity to able a Man should be laid by as useless and forgotten, my Lord was brought again to the King's nearer Conversation, and Constituted Governour of the Duke of *Gloucester*, in 1698, preferably to many Competitors of the Highest Rank, sworn of the Privy Council a second Time; and was one of the Lords Justices of *England* three times successively, in the King's Absence.

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In 1701, His Majesty appointed him General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of the *English* Forces in *Holland*, and his Ambassadour Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*.

In 1702, Queen *Anne* sent him thither in the same Character, with her Letter of Condolence to the States General on the Death of King *William* of glorious Memory, at whose Funeral, his Lordship was one of the 16 principal Earls Assistants to the chief Mourners. Her Majesty created him Knight of the Garter on the 14th of *March*, into which Order he was installed by Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, his Proxy, and made him Captain General of all her Forces, and Master General of the Ordnance.

His Lordship who went to *Holland* about the middle of *March*, confirmed the States General in the Alliance, and managed the Conferences with their Deputies for carrying on the War, with such Dexterity and Success, that the Quota's of all the Allies were adjusted, and an Armament agreed to by Land and Sea, before it was known in some Parts of this Kingdom that he was entered upon those Negotiations, for on the 5th of *April* he came Home.

Returning soon after to *Holland*, and putting himself at the Head of the Army in *Flanders*, where all the Generals of the Foreign Troops had both an Inclination and Orders to obey him ; and the Soldiers seeming to receive new Life by the Chearfulness of their Officers ; he told the State's Deputies, That the *French* should be no longer their bad Neighbours, and that he would oblige them to march farther off from the Country with a Witness : Accordingly he took the strong Castle of *Gravenbroeck* in Sight of the *French* Army, which he forced to retire from *Spanish Guelderland*, and then took Fort *St. Michael*, *Stockem*, *Vénlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, *Liege*, &c. with a great Number of Cannon and Prisoners : It was observed, that he out-did Marshal *Boufflers* in every March, and that one Day having Intelligence where he designed to be at Noon, his Lordship marched so early, that by Noon he was so posted, that *Boufflers* with his Army came on a sudden within Shot of the Confederate Troops, and, as it were, fell into his Arms, before the Marshal knew where he was, and would in all Probability have been ruined Horse and Foot, if the *Dutch* Generals

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nerals could have been prevailed on, by the most earnest Intreaties, to venture a Battle ; but by Favour of the dark Night, the Marshal stole out of the Trap. His Lordship passing down the *Maese* with the State's Deputies at the Close of the Campaign, narrowly escaped being carried Prisoner to the Garrison of *Guelder*, by one of its Parties, who hawled the Boat to Shore a little below *Venlo*, in the middle of the Night, and examined their Passports, upon which, his Lordship not provided with one in Form, had the Presence of Mind to produce one given formerly by the *French* to his Brother, General *Churchill*, which the Officer who took them, not knowing his Lordship, accepted, without minding the Date, and let them go. Mean Time, the Governour of *Venlo* marched out to invest *Guelder*, in order to have retaken him, while the *Dutch* condoled one another in their common Loss of a General, and were in a manner sunk with Despair, till they heard of his Escape, which made the Multitude crowd the Streets to see him safely returned. In short, he was received into the Cities of *Holland* as their Guardian Angel, and their own Generals came to wish him Joy on his victorious Campaign and happy Deliverance. The States General, who did the same by their Deputies, made him General of their Forces, with a Salary of 10000 l. a Year.

Upon his Return to *London*, where he was received with all Joy and Affection by the Queen and Subjects, the Commons who had voted him Thanks for his great Services, and for *Retrieving*, (as they term'd it) the Honour of the *English* Nation, sent several of their Members to compliment him, which was done by Sir *Edward Seymour*, with all the Rhetorick he was Master of ; but the General modestly ascribed his Successes to *Her Majesty's happy Conduct, and the Bravery of Her Troops*.

This Year his Lordship was appointed one of the Commissioners for treating of an Union with *Scotland*, and on the 2d. of *December*, the Queen created him Marquis of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*, and settled a Pension on him of 5000 l. *per Annum* out of the Post-Office for the Support of that Honour. Her Majesty was for perpetuating the Pension, as well as the Honour ; but Sir *Edward Seymour*, and others of the leading Members, observing that *though they were infinitely pleas'd to see, by her Majesty's*

jeſty's gracious Acceptance of the Duke of Marlborough's Services, that the only Way to obtain her Maſteſty's Favour was to deſerve well of the Publick, yet they were unwilling to make a Precedent for alienating the Crown Revenues. The Duke when he heard of theſe Debates, was far from being ruffled, and prayed the Queen, rather to forgo her gracious Meſſage on his Behalf, than to create any Uneaſineſs on his Account, ſince it might embarraſs her Affairs, and be of ill Conſequence to the Publick.

In 1703, his Grace took *Bon, Huy, and Limburg*, drove the French from the Neighbourhood of *Liege*, and when this Campaign, (during which the French fled before him as faſt as he advanced) was at an End, he met King *Charles III.* the preſent Emperor, then going to *Spain*, at *Duffeldorp*, who gave him a Sword ſet with Diamonds, and having repreſented the Miſfortunes of the Empire to him, by the Deſection of the Elector of *Bavaria*, his Grace entered into Negotiations at the *Hague* for its Relief, as he did alſo at *London*; from whence he was ſent with the Duke of *Somerſet* to *Spithead*, to welcome his Maſteſty at his Landing in *Great Britain*. — This Year his Grace was appointed Governor of *Greenwich Hoſpital*.

In 1704, on the 18th Day of *May*, he ſet out with the Army for *Germany*, and after a prodigious March of above 60 German Leagues, from the *Maefe* to the *Danube*, he joined Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* on the 22d of *June*, having had Interviews by the Way with the Electors of *Mentz, Triers*, and other Potentates of the Empire, by whom he was treated with a World of Honour and Reſpect. Among other Compliments, the Prince told him, *He was come to ſave the Empire*; but the Duke reply'd, *He came to learn from him how to do the Empire Service*. Here he had a Viſit from the illuſtrious Prince *Eugene*, and for the Honour of himſelf and Country, a Poſt which equall'd him to the Firſt General in Chriſtendom, viz. to command alternately with the two Princes *Eugene* and *Lewis*, and That in the Heart of *Germany*, where always till then the Forces of the Empire had the Precedence.

On the 2d of *July*, his Grace forced the Enemies Lines at *Schellemburg*, where by his admirable Conduct and Bravery, he gain'd immortal Glory, and had a Letter of Thanks for it from the Emperor *Leopold*, which was writ-

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ren in his own Hand, an Honour seldom done to any but Sovereign Princes.

It was on the 2d of *August* following, that his Grace, in Concert with Prince *Eugene*, gave the Enemy that killing Blow at *Hochstet*, near *Blenheim*, in which it was observed, that the Duke was resolved either to conquer or perish, because a little before the Battle he devoted himself to God in Presence of his Chaplain, and received the Sacrament; and it will ever be remembered to his Grace's Honour, what he said at the Conclusion of the Battle, *viz.* *That he believed he had prayed more that Day than all the Chaplains of the Army.* For this Action, glorious in its Success, (the *French* having lost near 40000 killed and taken Prisoners, among whom were a great many Officers of Note, besides all their Cannon, Ensigns, and Standards) and much more glorious in its Consequences, which were the Reduction of all *Bavaria*, and the Places that the Elector had taken from the Emperor: For this Action, I say, his Grace received congratulatory Letters from most of the Potentates of *Europe*, and in particular from the States General, and the Emperor, who wrote *his* Himself, and directed it to him as Prince of *Mindleheim* in *Swabia*, which Title the Emperour intreated his Royal Mistress Queen *Anne* to command him to accept, and which, till her Majesty gave Orders accordingly, he modestly declined. The Emperor also caused a Pillar to be erected at *Blenheim*, with a Latin Inscription to perpetuate the Memory of this most glorious Victory, which concludes with ascribing the Preservation of the Empire from *French* Slavery, to the Conduct of the *English* JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*.

His Grace, after covering the Siege of *Landau*, ended this glorious Campaign, by possessing himself of *Homburgh*, *Traerbach*, and *Treves*, and by surprizing other Posts for erecting Magazines. Then he took a Tour to the King of *Prussia*, whom he prevailed with to continue his Forces in the Service of the Duke of *Savoy*, which kept the *Savoyard* firm to the Alliance; and his Grace also laid down such Schemes at the Court of *Berlin*, as suspended their Disputes with the *Dutch* about the Estate of the late King *William*; for which wise Conduct, his Grace had the unanimous Acknowledgement of the whole Confederacy, *That he had done the greatest Services that could be so*
she

the Common Cause in that Juncture. The King of Prussia dismissed him with costly Presents: In *Holland*, he had the Publick Thanks of the States General for his Conduct both in the Camp and Cabinet; and in *England*, the Queen and her Royal Consort received Him with the Highest Esteem; and both Houses of Parliament with their Solemn Thanks. — The Commons moreover addressed the Queen to perpetuate his Memory, whereupon her Majesty declared Her Intention to grant the Interest of the Crown in the Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock* and Hundred of *Wotton* in *Oxfordshire*, to him and his Heirs; for which purpose, a Bill passed both Houses; and the Queen also made him Colonel of the First Regiment of her Foot Guards. — At this time Addresses came from all Parts of the *British* Empire to congratulate Her Majesty in Her General; and *George Granville* Esq; afterwards Lord *Lansdown*, presented one from *Fowey* in *Cornwal*, in which are these Words, *viz.*

“ The General who now leads your Armies to Victory,
“ who has not only retrieved the Reputation of the *English*
“ Arms, but raised it to a Degree of Glory greater
“ than ever, has his Veins full of the Blood of our Coun-
“ try-men; and particularly descends from that Name
“ which first humbled the Pride of the *Spaniard*, as he
“ has given the first Curb, to the boundless Ambition
“ of *France*.

This Year his Grace had an Invitation from the Citizens of *London*, to *Guild-hall*, where he was entertain'd by Sir *John Parsons* Knight, Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, &c. Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, and Sir *Jos. Wolfe*, being Sheriffs. And this Year also his Grace was appointed one of the Commissioners for installing the Earl *Godolphin*, Knight of the Garter.

In 1705, the Duke marched to the *Moselle*, and faced *M. Villars* who, tho' far Superior to him in Number, retired into a safer Post. His Grace raised the Siege of *Liege*, on the 27th of *June*, re-took *Huy* on the 11th of *July*, and on the 17th forced the *French* Lines at *Hillesheim*, which had been fortifying Three Winters, and beat a great Detachment from the Enemy's Army, commanded by Two Lieutenant Generals, who were both taken Prisoners. His Grace having ended the Campaign by the raking of *Santuliet* and *Lewe*, went to *Vienna*, upon the

Invitation of the Emperor *Joseph*, who highly cared for him and gave him a rich Diamond Ring. And as he returned to the *Hague*, he had a Sword set with Diamonds from the King of *Prussia*; a fine Calash and Six Horses from the Elector of *Hanover* (his present Majesty) and other Noble Presents from the Elector *Palatine*. But before he left *Vienna*, the Emperor confirmed the Grant to Him and his Heirs, of the Principality of *Mindheim*, in which he was afterwards invested and admitted by his Plenipotentiary Mr. *Stepney*, to sit and vote as Such in the College of Princes, at the Diet of *Ratisbon*. His Grace at the same time renewed our Treaties made with the Emperor *Leopold*, and provided for the Security of the Duke of *Savoy*, and at his Return, had the Thanks of the Commons a third Time, For his Great Services to Her Majesty and the Nation, and for his prudent Negotiations with the Queen's Allies.

About this Time, his Grace had the Honour of the Queen's Commands to treat with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning an Attempt upon *Toulon*, which tho' it miscarried when put in Execution, yet her Majesty had look'd upon it from the Beginning of the War, as one of the most effectual means to finish it. Accordingly his Grace treated about it with the Duke's Ministers, and in 1706 made Overtures to the *Dutch* of going to his Royal Highness's Assistance; but the States fearing to be exposed by his Absence, prevailed with him to stay in *Flanders*, where, on the 12th of *May*, he defeated the *French* and *Bavarians*, at *Ramellies*, and gained all *Brabant*. He was every where in the desperate Action, and twice in very imminent Danger of his Life; once when singled out by several of the most resolute of the *French* King's Household Troops, who had killed or taken him, had not some of his own Foot come to his Assistance; and a Second Time, when he had a Horse shot under him, and Colonel *Bringfield* lost his Head by a Cannon Ball, as he was going to remount him. In this Battle, the Enemy left 8000 dead in the Field and 6000 Prisoners, of whom several were First Rate Officers. They also lost 90 Cannon, with all the other Spoils of the Camp, besides 63 Colours and 26 Standards, which were hung up in *Guildhall*, as those taken at *Blenheim* were in that of *Westminster*.

Immediately after this Victory, the Duke went to the *Hague*,

Hague, to concert Measurers for improving it, and ended the Glorious Campaign with the Conquest of *Menin, Den-dermond, and Aeth*. After this, the Elector of *Bavaria* sent the Duke a Letter with a Proposal of Conferences for a Peace, which his Grace communicated to the Confederate Ministers; and after having engaged them to prevail with their Masters to augment their Forces next Campaign, he returned to *England*; where he received the Thanks of the House of Commons a Fourth Time, For his eminent Services to the Queen and her Kingdom, in the great and glorious Victories and Successes obtained over the Enemy in the preceding Summer; and Earl Cowper, then Lord Keeper, complimented him in a most Elegant Harangue, on the Part of the House of Lords. The Parliament was pleased moreover to perpetuate his Memory by an Act, confirming his Titles and Honours, and continuing them to his Posterity for ever, together with the Pension of 5000*l.* out of the *Post-Office*; for which his Grace handsomly expressed his Acknowledgments in a Set Speech.

This Year the Duke went to another Entertainment in the City of *London*; to which he was invited by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, Sir Robert Bedingfield being Lord Mayor, and Sir William Benson, and Sir Ambrose Crowley, Sheriffs. At the same time, numerous Addresses came to the Throne from the several Counties and Corporations of the Kingdom, admiring and applauding the Valour and Conduct of the General by whom such a Victory had been gained and prosecuted with so much Glory and Advantage.

In 1707, the Duke went with Full Powers from the Queen and the States-General to several Courts, to concert Measures for reinforcing the Army, and to prevent the threatned Invasion of *Saxony* by the *Swedes*. When he waited on the King of *Sweden* at *Alt-Ranstad*, with the Queen's Letter, he said, *He wished to serve some Campaigns under so great a General as his Majesty, that he might learn what he yet wanted in the Art of War*. His Grace had three Audiences of that King, dined with him in Publick, had an Interview with the Kings *Augustus* and *Stanislaus*, and from thence went to the Courts of *Prussia* and *Hanover*, and to *Francfort*, where he provided for an Offensive War in *Flanders*, and for putting the Forces on the *Rhine*, under the Command of the Elector of *Hanover*, his pre-

sent Majesty. Then he returned to the *Low-Countries*, and put himself at the Head of the Army time enough to prevent the *French* in their Design of Ravaging *Brabant*, who declining to Fight, as the *States*, &c. did to attack them, he returned to *England*, after having concerted with their High Mightinesses the Operations of the next Campaign.

In 1708, he met Prince *Eugene* at the *Hague*, and after conferring together with the *States*, proceeded with him to *Hanover*, where he had Audience of the Elector, his present Majesty, and returned to the *Hague*. From thence his Grace set out for the Army, which having marched all Night, and prevented the *French* from besieging *Audenard*, it brought on that Glorious Victory which the Duke obtained over the Enemy near that Place, on the 11th of *July*, wherein they left above 4000 dead on the Spot, carried off about 5000 wounded, and lost above 8000 Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Great Note. But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the Pretender, who had been in the Camp, only saw the Fight from a Church-Steeple, and shamefully ran away to carry the News to the *French* Court, while the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, did Wonders as a Volunteer among his Father's Troops, under his Grace's Command. Next, his Grace took *Lisle*, after a very obstinate Defence; relieved *Brussels* then besieged by the Elector of *Bavaria*; and retook *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which the Enemy had seized by Treachery.—The House of Commons were so impatient to return him Thanks that they did not stay for his Arrival, but sent their Speaker to Thank him at *Brussels*; and when he came Home and took his Place in the House of Lords, the Lord-Chancellor *Cowper*, in their Name, complimented him by another Eloquent Harangue.

In 1709, his Grace went to *Holland*, from whence he made two Voyages to *England* in the Spring, to communicate to the Court what had passed at the *Hague*, relating to the Overtures of Peace made by the Ministers of *France*, and to the Conferences managed by himself and Lord *Townshend* with Prince *Eugene* and the States-General. The same Year he was made one of the Privy-Council, Ambassadors Extraordinary, and First Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Peace in *Holland*, which break-

ing

ing off without Effect, he hastened to the Field, where having seiz'd *St. Amand*, and *Mortaigne* on the *Scheld*, he took *Tournay* on the 3d of September, and on the 11th routed the *French* near *Mons* with great Slaughter, in which they lost 54 Officers of Note killed upon the Spot, and 1068 wounded, among whom were Marshal *Villars*, and others of the First Quality, besides 15000 private Men killed and wounded, 16 Cannon, 20 Colours, 26 Standards, and 301 Officers Prisoners. The Duke rode once all along the Line between both Armies, while several Men were killed in his Presence by the Enemy's Cannon. This Victory, which was followed by the Reduction of *Mons*, and all *Hainault*, was termed a *Compleat* one by the States-General, in their Letter to the Duke; and the *French* fought so well, that it was said they had retrieved their Nation's Honour in this Action: Therefore, said one of their Officers, speaking of *Marlborough* and *Eugene*, "What can withstand the rapid Force of those two famous Heroes? If an Army of 100,000 Men of the best Troops, posted between two Woods trebly intrench'd, and performing their Duty as well as brave Men could possibly do, were not able to stop them one Day, will not you own with me, that they surpass all the Heroes of former Ages?"

The Duke, after putting a Contempt on some mercenary Offers made to him by the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers, relating to a Treaty, returned to *England*, where he had a Sixth Time the Thanks of the Commons; and the Lord Chancellour, in Name of the Lords, address'd him again in a florid Speech. It was in this Year that the Czar of *Muscovy* sent a Captain of his Guards Express to the Duke, to acquaint him of his Victory at *Pultowa*; and that his Grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of *Oxfordshire*.

In 1710, his Grace took the Field six Weeks sooner than the *French*, and reduced the strong Towns of *Doway*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant*, and *Aire*, the first of which, a Place of such Consequence, that the *French* in all their Negotiations excepted it out of the Number of Towns proposed to be given as an Equivalent.

Mean time, the Duke heard that his Great Friends at Home were out of Favour, and himself traduced by *Jacobite* Libels, and he had Orders to discard some General Officers

Officers for speaking Rash Words that were taken to be too partial in his Favour ; which Orders he obeyed with all the Regard imaginable. When he returned from the Campaign, he was ushered into the City by the joyful Acclamations of Multitudes of People with lighted Flambeaux ; but as he always shunned the Caresses of the Populace, he ordered his Coachman to drive to *Montague-House*, from whence he went out at a private Door that very Night, without any Attendants, to *St. James's*, where he waited upon the Queen, who received him with all the outward Marks of an entire Confidence and Satisfaction ; and next Morning he received the Compliments of the Great Officers of State, and particularly of the very Person who had the Best Share in the new Favours of the Court. At the same time, the Miscarriage of a Motion in the House of Lords to return him Thanks, and it not being so much as attempted by the few Friends he had in the new House of Commons, made the Subjects very apprehensive that he would be no longer continued in the Command, and cast a great Damp upon the Publick Credit. But his Grace having promised the High Allies not to be provoked by private Injuries to desert the Common Cause, concerted Measures with the New Ministry as frankly as he had done with the Old, which with his dutiful Surrender of all his Dutcheſs's Places to her offended Mistress, was so acceptable to her Majesty, that she renewed his Commission, and made a Disposition of the other Generals to his entire Satisfaction.

The Campaign of 1711 being pretty far advanced before any thing considerable was undertaken by the Confederate Army, the Duke's Enemies at Home, who neglected no Opportunity to traduce his Conduct, gave out, He had no Design to do any thing this Campaign, and that he was resolved no Affairs should succeed, if he could help it, under the new Ministry : And both He and his DUTCHESS, the BEST of WOMEN, and the BEST of WIVES, were publicly misrepresented under the Characters of *Anthony* and *Fulvia* ; but all the ill Usage he met with at Home, could not divert his great Soul from exerting himself for the Common Cause : For on the 5th and 6th of *August*, the Duke, with admirable Speed and Secrecy, and without Bloodshed, forced the *French* Lines upon the *Senſer*, the *Scharpe*, and the

the *Scheld*, which Marshal *Villars* had boasted were the Duke's *Ne plus ultra*; and on the 12th of September his Grace took the strong Town of *Bouchain*, (which gave him a great Inlet into Old France) and made the Garrison Prisoners of War, tho' they were numerous and wanted Nothing, in Sight of 100,000 Fighting Men that endeavoured to relieve them, and in the Midst of the Enemy's Intrenchments, Lines and Garrisons, that were continually on the Watch to strike some great Blow.— This done, his Grace returned to the *Hague*, where he was received with the usual Demonstrations of Joy and Gratitude by the States-General and their Subjects; and a Motion was made by the House of Lords, That his Grace ought to have the Thanks of the House for the last glorious Campaign, but it was deferred because his Grace was then abroad, and forgot when he came Home; where, instead of the Thanks he deserved in Parliament, he was libelled by *Jacobite* and *Frenchified* Scribblers, accused by the Commissioners of the Publick Accompts, and prosecuted by Order of the House of Commons in the Court of *Exchequer*, for the Deduction of some Moneys from the Contractors who furnished Bread and Bread-Waggons, and of the Two and Half *per Cent.* from the Troops in *British* Pay, tho' his Grace and his Friends made it fully appear to the unprejudiced Part of the World, that he had taken no more than what was the *General's Perquisite*, which was no Injury to the Publick; “ That the rest of “ the Confederates gave the same Rates for Bread as the “ *English*; That the Two and Half *per Cent.* was not “ publick Money, because allowed him by Consent of “ those Troops, and by the Queen's own Warrant; “ That the Secret Service of the Army, and the Expences “ of so many early and long Campaigns, great Battles, “ and Sieges, could not be carried on without it; and “ that all the Sums received on that Account had been “ employed in such Service: So that it seemed his Grace “ rather deserved the Thanks of the House for his good “ Husbandry of those Sums, than their Censure for Mis- “ management, since he had not only applied the 10000 *l.* “ yearly allowed for the Services it was intended, but “ added 15000 *l.* a Year more for Intelligence. “ These Proceedings, tho' they vanished in the Event like a meer *Brutum Fulmen*, fired all true *Englishmen* with a due

due Resentment; and the brightest Pens came in as Volunteers to his Grace's Defence. Among these I rank the Author of the History of that Parliament, who expresses himself so nervously on this Subject, that from him I have borrowed the following Quotation, and hope the Reader will not think it a needless Digression.

" I never met, (says he) with any Subject in my Life,
 " in which I more passionately desired a full Liberty of
 " Speech, than in that of the Questioning the Duke of
 " Marlborough's Conduct with Respect to the *Premiums*
 " for the Bread-Contracts, and the Deduction of Two
 " and Half *per Cent.* of the Pay to Foreign Troops, for Se-
 " cret Services. I must confess, Reflections upon Re-
 " flections crowd in upon my Imagination, and Words
 " struggle to break their Way. But I must check the
 " Impetuosity of Argument, and submit to the *Ultima*
 " *Ratio.* The Wretch, (meaning the *Examiner*) who
 " has already handled that Matter, would make us be-
 " lieve it was said even in Parliament, *That his Grace's*
 " *Salary as General, Plenipotentiary, Master of the Ord-*
 " *nance, &c. was more than enough to satisfy the most cra-*
 " *ving Appetite; That the Rewards he had received from*
 " *Parliament were of such a valuable Nature, as to*
 " *be highly superior to his Merit, had his Services been*
 " *much Greater than they were; that in those Services which*
 " *were so much talk'd of by his Advocates, he had done no*
 " *more than his Duty, &c.* I can read no more of it; the
 " Histories of the World from the Creation to the Treaty
 " of *Utrecht* have nothing like it. You may talk of the
 " calling the Conqueror of Carthage to Account for his
 " delivering Rome from Slavery. The Romans could not
 " stand it: *Follow me, (says Scipio) to the Capitol, and*
 " *let us thank the Gods for the Victory that was on This*
 " *Day won of the Africans.* The Senators crowded af-
 " ter the Conqueror, and the Accounts were forgot in a
 " Minute. When his Grace had only the Glory of his
 " Youth to support him, and the Service of a few Cam-
 " paigns in *France* and *Flanders*; when he was reproach-
 " ed by the Enviars of that Merit, to which Nothing but
 " her Majesty's Royal Bounty could be superior, that he
 " was *Sine Clade Victor*, when he had only taken *Ruremond*
 " and *Venlo*, how was he loaded with Applause, and im-
 " mediately set above the Memory of King *William* as
 " the

" the *Retriever* of the Honour of the Nation ! Who
 " were the Men that were thus lavish of their Praise ?
 " From what Quarter did those glorious Votes come ?
 " Or were they intended rather as an Affront to that
 " King's glorious Memory, than as a Compliment to the
 " General he had given them ? If he had Then *retriev'd*
 " the Honour of *England*, Good God ! what did he do
 " afterwards ? What did he for us on the Banks of the
 " *Danube*, at the Battles of *Ramellies* and *Audenard*, at
 " the dreadful Siege of that wealthy and beautiful Equi-
 " valent *Lisle* ? What, in a Word, were all his Cam-
 " paigns but so many Triumphs ? And where should
 " we have found Room for his Trophies, had we not our
 " selves put a Stop to his Victories ? There's no need of
 " any other Remembrances of these things, than the
 " Speeches and Votes of Parliament, and the voluntary
 " Addresses of the Nation, with which the *Gazettes* were
 " filled for several Years successively. Historians will
 " always be fond of this Part of the *English* History ; it
 " shines so bright it wants no Ornament, and it is not in
 " the Power of Envy or Ingratitude to transmit it to Po-
 " sterity in any other Colours but what are dazzling and
 " amazing.

To return to our Annals,

In 1712, on the First Day of the New Year, the Duke
 was removed from all his Places, though he had not long
 before addressed the Queen her self, then present in the
 House of Lords, in a very handsome Speech, wherein,
 (after a low Obeissance to the Place where her Majesty
 was) " He asserted his Integrity in a most solemn Ap-
 " peal to God, (before whom, *he said*, he must soon ap-
 " pear) That he was always very far from delighting in
 " War, as had been then insinuated, or from prolonging
 " it for his own Advantage, since his Services had been
 " so generously rewarded ; but that he could by no
 " Means give into the Negotiations entred into with
 " *France* on the Foot of such Preliminaries as left *Spain*
 " and the *West-Indies* to the House of *Bourbon*.

Mean time his Grace acquiesced under his Dismission
 with all the Resignation possible, and sent the Queen a
 very dutiful Letter by one of his Daughters : But the Spi-
 rit that had before animated the Grand Alliance, was now
 quite sunk ; and 'tis too recent to be forgot how the

French, who dared not to face him in the Field, took Courage in his Absence, and by Cunning and Treachery recovered the Conquests which his Grace had made the two last Campaigns by his Valour and Experience.

During this, the Duke was so scandalously treated by the Party in anonymous Libels, and otherwise, to the Eternal Dishonour of the Inglorious Infamous M---ry that suffered it, that he was inclined to retire beyond Sea; and having obtained the Queen's Leave, and conveyed most of his Real Estate to his Sons-in-law, he set out for *Dover* on the 24th of *November*, where he stayed for a fair Wind at the House of his Friend Sir *Henry Furnese*, and embarked on the 30th in the *North-Britain* Packet-Boat for *Ostend*, from whence he travelled to *Antwerp*, *Maestricht*, and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, receiving a World of Honour both from the Magistrates and Populace of every Town thro' which he passed.

In 1713, her Grace the Dutches failed for *Ostend* in *February*, met the Duke at *Maestricht*, and after a little Stay at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, his Grace visited his Principality of *Mindleheim*, and several Towns in *Germany*, where he had vast Honours paid him, particularly the Present of a Tun of Wine from the Magistrates of *Francfort*; and There he had frequent Interviews with his victorious Brother Prince *Eugene*.

In 1714, on the 29th of *July*, their Graces the Duke and Dutches of *Marlborough* embarked at *Ostend*, and after a very stormy Passage, arrived on the FIRST of AUGUST at *Dover*, where he was received by the Mayor and Jurats of the Town in their Formalities, with the universal Acclamations of the People, and with the Discharge of a great Number of Guns from the Platforms. His Grace continued there till the 3^d, when he proceeded to *Sittingburn*, accompanied by a great many Gentlemen of that County. Next Day his Grace came to Town, and, at the Request of several Noblemen and eminent Citizens, consented to make his Entry much more publick than he designed, being attended as he passed through the City to St. *James's*, by a numerous Train of Coaches, many of them with Six Horses, in which were his Noble Relations, and others of Quality, and by above 200 Gentlemen and Citizens on Horseback. A Company of *Southmark Grenadiers*, that met his Grace at the End of *Kent-Street*,

street, marched before his Coach, and having conducted him to his House, saluted him with a Volley. The People, as he passed, crowded to see and welcome his Grace, with joyful Acclamations of King GEORGE for Ever; which magnificent Entry, however unjustly censured, and falsely aggravated by his Grace's Enemies, was reckoned by the King's Friends the least Attonement *England* could make for the Ingratitude and Indignity, with which some of her unworthy Sons had lately treated the greatest Hero she ever bore. His Grace was complimented on the Morning after his Arrival, by the Baron, (now Count) *de Bothmar*, by most of the Foreign Ministers, and by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army; and having been that Day at *St. James's*, (where he was sworn a Privy-Councillour by the Lords Justices) as he went through the Park to the House of Peers, his Sedan was followed by Crowds of Soldiers, and People, with joyful Huzza's.

On the *Monday* following he went to the *Bath*, but returned Time enough to accompany his Majesty at his Publick Entry into *London*; during which, he was again prodigiously huzza'd by the Citizens, and his Majesty immediately restored him to his Posts of Captain-General, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Master-General of the Ordnance, and made him a Member of his Privy-Council, and one of the Commissioners for the Government of *Chelsea* Hospital.

In 1715, on *New-Year's-Day*, he carried the Sword of State before his Majesty. The 18th of *April* following he reviewed the Guards at *Hyde-Park*, and presented the new Officers. There being a Debate in the House of Peers on the 30th of *May*, upon the Bill to regulate the Land Forces, when a certain Party in the House was for confining the Forces altogether to those Parts of the King's Dominions for which they were allotted; "He shewed the fatal Consequences it might be attended with, in case of an Invasion from abroad, or an Insurrection at home, by a Number of Enemies Foreign and Domestick, superior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot where either of them should happen." And to those who moved for excluding the Foreign Officers, he represented, "That to exclude Of-

“ ficers who like the *French* Refugees had for above 25
 “ Years served *England* with distinguished Zeal and un-
 “ tainted Fidelity, would be a piece of Injustice unpre-
 “ cedented in the most barbarous Nations.

On the 2d of *June* he reviewed the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, and made this Speech to them to clear himself from a Report that he had ordered them coarse Cloathing.

Gentlemen,

“ I am much concerned to find your Complaints so just
 “ about the ill State of your Cloaths. I take this
 “ Opportunity to tell you, that I am wholly innocent of
 “ this Grievance ; and depend on't, no Application shall
 “ be wanting on my Part, to trace out the Measures
 “ that have been taken to abuse You and Me. I am
 “ resolved Nothing shall divert me from demanding
 “ forthwith, (where ever it may happen to fall) a
 “ just Satisfaction, and shall think nothing too much
 “ on my Part, in Regard to so much Merit. I have
 “ ordered a new Set of Cloathing, such as will be eve-
 “ ry Way becoming his Majesty's First Regiment of
 “ Foot-Guards. I desire you will return those, and
 “ take your Old till such Time as your New can be com-
 “ pleted, which I give you my Word, shall be as soon as
 “ possible.

“ I have had the Honour to serve with some of you a great
 “ many Campaigns, and believe you will do me the Ju-
 “ stice to tell the World, that I never willingly wronged
 “ any of you ; and if I can be serviceable to any the
 “ least of you, you may very readily command it, and
 “ I shall be glad of any Opportunity for that Purpose.

“ I hope I shall now leave you good Subjects to the
 “ Best of Kings, and every Way entirely satisfied.

Then the Soldiers shouted for Joy, and the Duke ha-
 ving given a Barrel of Beer for his Company to drink the
 King's Health, ordered the Contractor and Purveyor,
 who had fully justified his Grace in Print, to furnish
 them with new Shirts that were better, and severely
 checked those that were concerned in furnishing the
 coarse ones, which he commanded to be burnt.

In

In *July* following the Duke was one of those appointed to nominate the Field Officers of the New Levies, and sent a Letter to the Secretary at War, requiring all Half-Pay-Officers to be preferred in those Levies, according to the Seniority of their Commissions.

On the 29th of *October*, his Grace being invited with many others of the Nobility to the Feast of Sir Charles Peers Lord Mayor, &c. dined with them at *Fishmongers-hall*, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion which ensued soon after, his Grace gave such Orders for the March of the King's Army that he contributed very much to the Suppression of it by his Direction, though not by his Presence; for soon after this, his Grace chose a total Retirement, either at *Blenheim-House* near *Woodstock*, *Holloway-House* at *St. Albans*, or else at *Windfor-Lodge* where he fought his last Fight, the only Battle he ever Lost, and on the 16th Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1722, and in the 73^d of his Glorious Life, fell a Victim to Death, that unconquerable Enemy, against whom there is no human Defence.

Thus died in a good Old Age, Blessed with Peace, Wealth and Glory, the greatest SUBJECT of his Time in *Christendom*, whom Five Successive Monarchs of *Great Britain* employed in their Armies and Councils, and delighted to honour; a GENERAL, who in 20 Campaigns, 10 of which were successive, and all *successful*, passed all the Rivers and Lines he attempted, took all the Towns he invested, won all the Battles he fought; this, often with an inferior, and rarely a superior Force; a GENERAL never surprized by his Enemy, nor charged with one Action of Cruelty, and as much beloved by his own *Soldiers* as dreaded by *theirs*; a SUBJECT whose transcendent Merit, both in the Camp and Cabinet, has been publicly acknowledged by the Greatest Princes in *Europe*, applauded by the solemn Thanks and cheerful Votes of several Parliaments, and proclaimed by numerous Addresses from all Parts of the *British* Dominions; a SUBJECT whom a continued Chain of Successes, resulting from the Wisest Councils, denominated to be the FIRST of Mankind in the Age which was Blessed and Honoured with his Birth; and whose Illustrious Name will live and spread thro' all the habitable Parts of the Globe, 'till the Trum-
pet

per which is to Sound at the last Day shall put Fame to eternal Silence.

His Grace had Issue,

1. *John* Marquiss of *Blandford*, a comely well natur'd ingenious young Nobleman, who died at *Cambridge* 1703, very much lamented.

2. Lady *Henrietta*, (married to the Right Honourable *Francis* Lord Viscount *Rialton* since Earl of *Godolphin*) now Dutcheß of *Marlborough*, whose Eldest Son *William* Lord Viscount *Rialton*, is Marquiss of *Blandford*, Earl of *Marlborough*, and Baron of *Sandridge*, and after his said Mother's Death, will be Duke of *Marlborough*.

3. Lady *Anne*, who was second Wife to the late Earl of *Sunderland* and dyed in 1715.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, who was married to the Earl now Duke of *Bridgewater*, and dyed in 1714, of the *Small-Pox*.

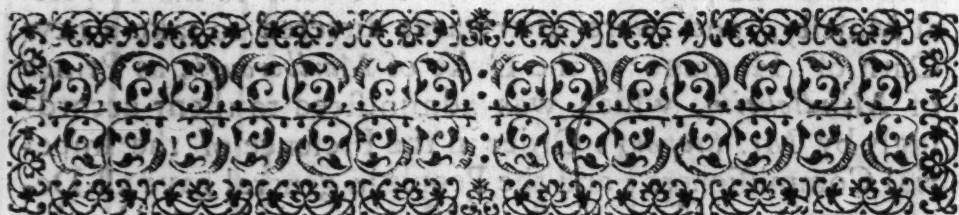
5. Lady *Mary*, Married to his Grace *John* Duke of *Montague*.

As his Grace had the honour to be ranked among the Princes of the Empire, so he was obliged, (as well as the other Princes and States) in case of necessity to have furnished a Quota of Men and Money for Defence of the Empire, which for the Principality of *Mindleheim*, according to the Matricula settled by the Emperour *Charles V*, is 3 Horse 10 Foot and 76 Florins; and his Place in the College of Princes at the Dyet of the Empire, is next to the Duke of *Schwartzenburg*, and before the Counts of *Swabia*, *Wetteravia*, *Franconia*, and *Westphalia*.

His Grace was inducted into the said Principality by his Proxy Mr. *Stepney* the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court, whom her Majesty allowed to take Possession of it in his Highness's Name. The Ceremony was performed in the Town-Hall of *Mindleheim*, on the 24th and 25th of May 1706, by the Officers, Magistrates, Burghers, and other Subjects of the said Principality, to whom Count *Konigsegg*, one of the Emperor's Privy-Council and his First Commissioner for this Act, declared that his Imperial Majesty had in consideration of the Duke's important Services transferred all his Right to the said Principality on him; in Testimony whereof, a Secretary of the *Feudal Court* read the Letter of Investiture, and then a Patent, whereby the said Officers and Subjects were first discharged from the Obedience

ence and Vassalage which they had sworn to his Imperial Majesty, and were afterwards directed to take a new Oath of Homage to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Prince of *Mindleheim*, which was administered to them accordingly by Mr. *Stepney*'s Order in the Presence of the Imperial Commissioners; and the People in general gave all Demonstrations of their Satisfaction in being under his Highness's Protection. In *November* following the Duke's Minister was admitted into the College of Princes at the Dyet, by Count *Papenheim* Hereditary Vice-Marshal of the Empire, with all the Marks of Respect.





CHURCHILL's Character,

BY

LEWIS XIV. King of FRANCE.

AND

James Duke of Monmouth.



THE most *Christian* King was so much obliged for the taking of *Meastricht* from the States-General, to the Valour of the *English* and *Scots* then in his Service under the Duke of *Monmouth*, and in particular to the Gallantry of our Heroe Mr. CHURCHILL, who only Commanded his own Company of Granadiers there, that he gave him publick Thanks at the Head of the Army, and Assurance of his Recommendations to the English Court; and when he returned to England, the Duke of *Monmouth* too gave such a Character of his Bravery and signal Service at that Siege, that he was immediately advanced to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and Master of the Robes to the Duke of *York*.

BY

Prince WALDECK.

HIS Highness was so well pleased with his Conduct at the Battle of *Walcourt*, That he assured him he would let King *William* know that he saw into the Art of a General more in one Day, than others do in a great many Years.

BY

B Y

King WILLIAM III. of Great-Britain.

W H E N his Majesty of ever Glorious Memory heard of his Lordship's speedy Reduction of Cork and Kinsale, He said, *That no General in Europe, who had made so few Campaigns as the Earl of Marlborough could have effected what he had done in a Quarter of one.* And, when he made him Governour of the Duke of Gloucester, he said, *My Lord, teach him to be but what you are, and my Nephew cannot want Accomplishment.*

Moreover his Majesty recommended him on his Death-Bed to the late Queen, 'as the most proper Person in all her Dominions to conduct her Armies, or preside in her Councils, as being a Man of a cool Head, and a warm Heart, fit to encounter the Genius of France, and strangle her Designs of swallowing Europe.

B Y

Prince VAUDEMONT.

W H E N his Lordship made his first Campaign under King William in the Netherlands, Prince Vaudemont gave his Majesty this Character of him; 'There is something in the Earl of Marlborough that is inexpressible; for the Fire of Kirk, the Thought of Laneir, the Skill of Mackay, and the Bravery of Colchester, seem united in his Person; and I have lost my Knowledge of Physiognomy, if any Subject you have can ever attain to such Military Glory, as this Combination of sublime Perfections must one Day advance him to.

B Y

The STATES - GENERAL; and their
Grand Pensionary Heinsius.

W H E N his Lordship first came to them in Quality of Ambassadour from Queen Anne, they told him, 'That his Person would be highly acceptable to them, not only for the Queen's Choice of him, and for the Sake of King William, who first invested him with that

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Character

Character, but for his own great Merit. And when they sent their Grand Pensionary *Heinsius* to compliment him on his happy Escape, the Pensionary added, ' That his Captivity had well nigh enslaved not only these Provinces, but put it in the Power of *France* to have extended her uncontrollable Dominion over all *Europe*, by detaining THAT PERSON from the Exercise of his Liberty, whom we cannot but look upon as destined by Providence, to be its Instrument in ascertaining the Liberties of the better Part of the Christian World ". His Lordship, (who was never inclined to encourage Panegyrics upon himself, tho' he so well deserved them) told the Pensionary, ' That he should always take Pride in being serviceable to the Common Cause, and their High Mightinesses in particular ; but he thought what had been applied to him, in Justice belonged to the Queen his Mistress, who by God's Assistance might be the INSTRUMENT of the Divine Will ; but as for his Part, it was Glory sufficient for him to be her Majesty's Agent ".

Their High Mightinesses sent him a Letter on the Battle of *Hochstedt*, which concludes thus ;

' Your first Exploits this Campaign at *Schellemburg*, gave us Grounds to expect something better ; but we durst not extend our Hopes to so great and compleat a Victory as this which you have obtained over the Enemy, with the Arms of the Allies.

' This Battle will set the Greatness of your Merit in its true Lustre : A Battle ! The Glory of which, the greatest Captains of former Ages may envy you ; and the Memory of which can never perish in succeeding Ages. We most humbly congratulate your Excellency upon it ; rejoycing in the Glory you have acquired by it, as well as for the Advantage that must ensue upon it to the Common Cause.

' This Action will instruct *France*, that her Forces are not always invincible, and will prove such a Blow, as her King never felt in the whole Course of his Reign. We render Thanks to God for it, who has been pleased to help this your courageous Enterprize. And we beseech Him to prosper all your great Designs, assuring you, that none can be with more Esteem,

Tours, &c.

Moreover,

Moreover, when his Grace had forced the *French* Lines at *Stolhoffen*, the States gave him to understand, ' That the *Victory* he had obtained, was next under God, entirely due to his Care, Prudence, and Valour, which had surmounted and conquered those Difficulties, that for above two Years had appeared unsurmountable ".

After the Battle near *Mons*, the States-General acknowledged, That compleat *Victory* was due to his Grace's Valour, and that if *Glory* attended the Greatness of Difficulties and Dangers surmounted, that which he had acquired on this great Occasion must exceed all others.— And in 1710, when their High Mightinesses found the Insincerity of the *French* in their Negotiations, they pressed the Queen to send over his Grace in February, if he could be spared so soon, That they might have the Benefit of his *W I S E C O U N C I L S*, as well as reap the Advantage of his Incomparable Valour.

B Y
Leopold, EMPEROR of GERMANY.

THE Character given of his Grace by this Emperor, shines in the following Letters, which were penned in his Imperial Majesty's own Hand-Writing, to Thank his Grace for his speedy March from *Flanders* for relief of the Empire, and for his routing of the *French* and *Bavarians*. First, near *Donawert*, and then near *Hochstet*.

Illustrious, and most sincerely beloved,

YOUR Deserts towards Me and my House, and the Common Cause, are great and many, and the singular Application, Care, and Diligence, which you have shewn in bringing up and hastening the powerful Succours, which the most Serene and Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States-General of the United Provinces have sent me to the *Danube*, are not to be ranked in the last Place. But Nothing can be more glorious than what you have done, in the Conjunction of your Army with mine, in the most speedy and vigorous Attack, and forcing of the Enemy's Camp near *Donawert*, on the 2d of this Month ; since my Generals themselves and Ministers declare, That the

‘ Success of that Enterprize (which is more acceptable
 ‘ and advantageous to me at this present Time, than al-
 ‘ most any thing else that could befall me) is chiefly ow-
 ‘ ing to your Counsel, Prudence, and Dispatch, and the
 ‘ wonderful Bravery and Constancy of the Troops that
 ‘ fought under your Command.

‘ Therefore, although the Testimony of these Great
 ‘ Men, and Fame it self, the Rewarder of Noble Acti-
 ‘ ons, do highly and justly extol your Name, I who
 ‘ reap the Advantage which this Victory brings to the
 ‘ Common Cause, have thought my self obliged to ho-
 ‘ nour and illustrate the Glory you have gain'd by the
 ‘ Testimony of my Letter; and to assure you, that I shall
 ‘ lose no Opportunity to shew you by Effects, how grate-
 ‘ ful and well inclin'd I am towards you. In the mean
 ‘ time, that you carry on with the same Alacrity and In-
 ‘ dustry what you have so valiantly and victoriously be-
 ‘ gun, and that in Conjunction with the Prince of *Baden*,
 ‘ my Lieutenant-General, and other Commanders of my
 ‘ Troops, you use your utmost Endeavours and Force,
 ‘ that the End may answer this Beginning, and that the
 ‘ War which the *Bavarian* hath *seditiously* rais'd in the
 ‘ Bowels of *Germany*, may be brought to a speedy Con-
 ‘ clusion, is not what I do so much exhort you to, as I
 ‘ assuredly expect. For you cannot but be fully satisfied,
 ‘ that there is the highest Glory therein, and that this will
 ‘ be an eternal Trophy to your most Serene Queen in the
 ‘ *Upper-Germany*, where the victorious Arms of the *Eng-
 ‘ lish* Nation were never seen in the Memory of Man.
 ‘ I pray God to bless your Counsels and Enterprizes
 ‘ with a prosperous Success, and confirm to you again
 ‘ and again the most favourable Inclination and Affection
 ‘ of my Mind towards you.

Sign'd

LEOPOLD.

Vienna, July 12, 1704.

Mosé

Most Illustrious Cousin, and most dear Prince.

I Do gladly call by these Names, your *Dilection* (a
 'Stile which the Princes of the Empire go by) whom
 'I have freely, and of my own Accord, admitted among the
 'Princes of the *Holy Roman Empire*, not so much in Con-
 'sideration of the Nobility of your Extraction, as upon
 'the Account of your personal Merit, and your great De-
 'serts towards my August House and the *Holy Roman Em-*
 'pire. I have been willing that this publick Monument
 'of the supreme Honour in *Germany*, which I have so de-
 'servedly conferr'd upon you, shou'd remain, that it may
 'be more and more made appear to the whole World,
 'how much, as I freely own it, I and all the Empire owe
 'to the most Serene Queen of *Great-Britain*, for having
 'sent her powerful Aid and Assistance, as far as *Augsburg*
 'and *Bavaria* itself under your Conduct, when my own
 'Affairs, and those of the Empire, were so much shaken
 'and disorder'd, by the perfidious Defection of the *Bava-*
 'rians to the *French*; and also to your *Dilection*, upon Ac-
 'count that things have been so prudently, and so vigorou-
 'sly, and successfully transacted: For not only Fame, but
 'likewise the Generals of my Forces, the Companions and
 'Sharers of your Labours and Victories, attribute the same
 'to your Counsels, and the Valour and Bravery of the *En-*
 'glish, and other Forces who fought under your Conduct.
 'These Actions are so Great, and particularly that of *Hoch-*
 'stedt, past Ages having never seen the like Victory obtain'd
 'over the *French*, that we may rejoyce to see not only the
 'most pernicious Efforts of the Enemy repulsed, and
 'the Affairs of *Germany*, which were somewhat tot-
 'tering, and those of all *Europe*, secur'd and settled a-
 'gain; but likewise that it may be reasonably hoped,
 'that the full and perfect Liberty of the Christian World,
 'shall be rescu'd from the power of *France*, which was so
 'imminently impending over it. Being entirely perswa-
 'ded and sure that your *Dilection* will, without Inter-
 'mission, apply all your Care and Industry towards
 'that End: There remains nothing else for me, but to
 'wish you a prosperous Success; and that I assure you of
 'further Marks of Gratitude upon all Occasions, which
 'I shall be ready to Express.

Sign'd

Vienna, Aug. 28th, 1704.

LEOPOLD.

B T

B Y

The EMPEROR JOSEPH.

AFTER his Grace had forced the French Lines at Stolhoffen his Imperial Majesty declared, *That his Grace's Services to the Common Cause in general, and to his Family in particular, were such as should never be forgotten by Him, nor his Posterity.*

B Y

King CHARLES III. of SPAIN,
The present EMPEROR of GERMANY.

WHEN his Lordship met him at Dusseldorp, he told him, *He was just come from putting his Majesty in Possession of Limburg. The King said, That he hoped to be much more indebted to his Grace's Valour in the Reduction of other Places and Territories to his Obedience. And when he presented him with a Sword set with Diamonds, he said, My Lord, I need not be ashamed to confess myself a Poor Prince, I have only my Cloak and Sword: The latter will be a useful Present to your Excellency: I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it to Day.* So far from it reply'd the Duke, *That it shall always put me in mind of your Majesty's just right and Title, and of the Obligations I lie under to hazard my Life, and all that's dear to me to make you the Greatest Prince in Christendom.*

B Y

Prince LEWIS of BADEN.

AFTER his Grace had marched up into the Empire, this Prince told him, *That he was come to save the Empire, and give him an Opportunity to vindicate his (the Prince's) Honour, Which he was sensible was in some Measure at the last Stake; alluding to the Reflections then passed upon him for letting the French joyn the Elector of Bavaria when he had not Force enough to oppose them. To which the Duke reply'd, That he came to learn from him how to do the Empire Service; for they must want Judgment who did not know that the Prince of Baden*

den had not only, when his Health would permit him, preserved the Empire, but extended its Conquests, as well as secured its own.

B Y

The Lord Keeper Wright.

In the House of Lords.

THE following Harangue was made to his Grace, by Order of that illustrious Assembly, for his Glorious Campaign of 1704.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

THE happy Success that has attended her Majesty's Arms under your Grace's Conduct in Germany the last Campaign, is so truly great, so truly glorious in all its Circumstances, that few Instances in the Histories of former Ages can equal, much less exceed the Lustre of it.

Your Grace has not overthrown young unskilful Generals, raw and undisciplin'd Troops, but your Grace has conquer'd the French and Bavarian Armies; Armies that were fully instructed in all the Arts of War; select veteran Troops, flush'd with former Victories, and commanded by Generals of great Experience and Bravery.

The glorious Victories your Grace has obtained at Schellemburg and Hochstede, are very great, very illustrious in themselves; but they are greater still in their Consequences to her Majesty and her Allies.

The Emperor is thereby relieved; the Empire it self freed from a dangerous Enemy in the very Bowels of it; the exorbitant Power of France is check'd, and I hope, a happy Step made towards reducing that Monarch within his due Bounds, and securing the Liberties of Europe.

The Honour of these glorious Victories, great as they are, (under the immediate Blessing of Almighty God) is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your Grace's Conduct and Valour.

This is the unanimous Voice of England, and all her Majesty's Allies.

My Lord,

This most Honourable House is highly sensible of the great and signal Services your Grace has done her Majesty

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• jesty this Campaign, and of the immortal Honour you
• have done the *English* Nation; and have commanded
• me to give you their Thanks for the same. And I do
• accordingly give your Grace the Thanks of this House,
• for the great Honour your Grace has done the Nation;
• and for the great and signal Services you have done her
• Majesty and this Kingdom the last Campaign.

BY

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA.

IN the Letter which his Electoral Highness sent to the Duke with a Proposal of Conferences for a Peace, the Elector owned, *That the Interests of England were safely intrusted with his Grace, and declared his Readiness to do him Service.*

BY

The Lord Keeper,
Now Earl Cowper.

HIS Lordship made the following Speech to the Duke in the House of Lords, for his Campaign of 1706.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

• **I** Am commanded by this House to give your Grace
• their Acknowledgements and Thanks for the eminent
• Services you have done, since the last Session of
• Parliament, to her Majesty and your Country, together
• with their Confederates, in this just and necessary War.

• Tho' your former Successes against the Power of *France*,
• while it remained unbroken, gave most reasonable Expectation
• that you would not fail to improve them;
• yet what your Grace has performed this last Campaign,
• has far exceeded all Hopes, even of such as were most
• affectionate and partial to their Country's Interest and
• your Glory. The Advantages you have gain'd are of
• such a Nature, so conspicuous in themselves, so undoubtedly
• owing to your Courage and Conduct, so sensibly
• universal and beneficial in their Consequences, that to
• attempt to adorn them with the Colourings of Words
• would be vain and inexcusable, and therefore I decline
it :

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it; The rather, because I should offend that great Modesty, which alone can and does add a Lustre to your Actions, and which in your Grace's Example, has successfully withstood as great Trials as That Vertue has met with, in any Instance whatever : And I beg Leave to say, That if any Thing could move your Grace to reflect with much Satisfaction on your own Merit, it would be this, That so August an Assembly does with one Voice praise and thank you ; an Honour which a Judgment so sure , as that of your Grace is, to think rightly of every thing, cannot but prefer to the Ostentation of a publick Triumph.

His Lordship was again appointed by the House of Lords to Compliment his Grace for the Campaign of 1708 which he did as follows:

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

I Have the Honour to be again commanded by this House, to give your Grace their most hearty and unanimous Thanks for the great and eminent Services you have performed this last Campaign, particularly to her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and in general to all the Allies.

When I last obey'd the like Commands, I cou'd not but infer from your Grace's former Successes, we had still most reasonable Expectations, that you cou'd not fail improve them.

I beg Leave to congratulate your Grace, that the Observation then made, has prov'd, as indeed it was intended, perfectly true.

I hope I shall not be thought to exceed my present Commission, if being thus led to contemplate the mighty Things your Grace has done for us, I cannot conclude without acknowledging with all Gratitude, the Providence of God in so critical a Juncture, when it was so much wanted.

After the Battle near Mons, his Lordship address'd his Grace a third Time in the House of Lords, to this Effect.

‘ That he was commanded by their Lordships, to give his Grace the Thanks of that House, for his continued Service to Her Majesty and the Publick, during the last Campaign : Of which nothing greater cou’d be said, than what Her Majesty (who always spoke with the utmost Exactness and Certainty) had declar’d from the Throne, *That it had been at least as glorious as any which had preceded it.* But that the Repetition of the Thanks of that August Assembly, had this Advantage of the Former, that it must be look’d upon as added to, and standing on the Foundations already laid in the Records of that House, for the preserving his Memory fresh to all future Times ; so that his Grace had also the Satisfaction of seeing the everlasting Monument of his Glory rise every Year much higher. *To which his Lordship added his Wishes,* That God might continue in a wonderful Manner, to preserve so invaluable a Life, that he might not only add to that Structure, but finish all with the Beauties and Ornaments of an honourable and lasting Peace.

To this his Grace answered with his wonted Modesty and Self-denial, ‘ That he looked upon it as the greatest Mark of Honour he could receive, that their Lordships were pleas’d to take Notice of his Endeavours to serve his Queen and Country ; and he begg’d leave to do Justice to all the Officers and Soldiers who had serv’d with him, since it was not possible for Men to shew more Zeal for her Majesty’s Service, or greater Bravery than they had done.

B Y

The UNIVERSITY of DOWAY.

When his Grace made his Entrance into that City the Chancellor of the University saluted him with the following Harangue.

My Lord,

‘ WE come to assure your Highness of our most humble Respects, and of the inviolable Fidelity we shall have towards our new Sovereign : ’Tis with much Joy and Justice that we pay you our Devoirs. We cannot sufficiently respect a Sovereign Prince of the Empire, a Duke, a Generalissimo of the Army of Great Britain, a Heroe

CHURCHILL's Character. 35

' Heroe whose Victories and Conquests have amaz'd
 ' the World. *Germany* and the *Netherlands* are, My
 ' Lord, Eye Witnesses of your Heroick Actions; you
 ' have beaten your Enemies at *Schellemergh, Hochstedt,*
 ' *Ramellies, Audenarde* and *Tanieres*; you have Forc'd
 ' the Lines in *Germany*, which seem'd impenetrable, and
 ' in *Brabant* you have broken into others by a singular
 ' Conduct, in sight of a powerful Army which you put
 ' into Confusion. You have Conquer'd the Country of
 ' *Liege, the Spanish Guelderland, Brabant, Flanders,* and
 ' part of *Hainault*. You take your Progress from Con-
 ' quest to Conquest, and the least Step you advance fur-
 ' ther you subdue a whole Kingdom. We do not compare
 ' You, my Lord, with Heroes of Antiquity, whose
 ' Great Actions were sullied with all manner of Vices.
 ' You are a Heroe Wise, Moderate, Just, Gracious, Gene-
 ' rous, and equally averse to Cruelty and Debauchery.
 ' No Wonder then that the Emperor has made you a
 ' Prince of the Empire, that the Queen of *Great Britain*
 ' has conferr'd the highest Honours, and multiplied Fa-
 ' vours upon you, that her Parliaments have given you
 ' all Proofs of Esteem and Affection, and that the *French*
 ' themselves have, on a Thousand Occasions, proclaim'd
 ' your Praises. My Lord, shou'd we enter into a particular
 ' Survey of all your Heroick Actions, and your admirable
 ' Qualities, we shou'd never have done, and we must con-
 ' sider, that we ought not to detain a Prince too long
 ' whose Moments are so precious, &c.

B T

The MARQUISS de LESDIGUERES.

- This Gentleman being at *Aix-la Chappelle* when the
 Duke was there, confessed, That he had now seen the
 Man who was equal to the Marshall de *Turenne* in Con-
 duct, to the Prince of *Conde* in Courage, and Superior to
 the Marshal de *Luxemburg* in Success.

F 2

B T

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B Y

The Lord BISHOP of St. ASAPH,
Now of ELY.

HIS Lordship in a Thanksgiving-Sermon for the Victory of *Audenarde*, &c. Preached before the late Queen at St. Paul's, takes Notice, ' That our Forces were led by a Commander whom they Loved to follow, and hazarded every Thing to preserve a Life with which each Soldier of the Army thinks his own fast bound; by a *Princely Captain* whom both in Giving Orders and in Heat of Battle, they might not unhappily, mistake for *their Own*, so that they seemed to have their General always in Sight, because he was commonly in every Place of Danger; by a most *Valiant, Wise* and Fortunate Commander, crowned with Fresh Lawrels every other Year, because it seems they wither faster in our unkindly Climate than elsewhere.

B Y

Queen ANNE and the PARLIAMENTS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

ABOUT the latter end of November 1702, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express herself in Council to this Effect.

' I am so satisfy'd of the *Eminent Services* of my Lord of Marlborough to the *Publick* and to *my self*, both in the Command of the Army, and the Entire Confidence he has settled between me, and the States-General, that I intend to make him a Duke.

On the 16th of December 1706, the House of Lords addressed her Majesty for leave to bring in a Bill, to settle and continue the Duke's Titles, Honours, &c. in his Posterity; which Address they begin thus,

' W E &c. having with much Satisfaction, considered the many GREAT ACTIONS which the Duke of Marlborough has performed in your Majesty's Service, to the Honour of his Country, and for the Good of the Common Cause of Europe, (such Actions as the WISEST and GREATEST People have rewarded with STATUES and TRIUMPHS) are extream-

ly

ly desirous to express the *Just Sense* we have of his Merit, in a peculiar and distinguishing Manner, &c.

The QUEEN, in her Answer declared, ' That Nothing could be more acceptable to Her, than that Address; that she was entirely satisfied with the Services of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and that therefore she could not but be pleased their Lordships had so *Just a Sense* of them.

' The House of Commons, in their Address to the Queen for the same Purpose, on the 8th of *January* following, express themselves thus :

' WE, &c. taking into our Consideration the many eminent Services of John Duke of Marlborough, whereby the Glory of your Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of your Kingdoms, and the Interest of the Common Cause have been so highly advanced, do with all Submission address our selves to your Majesty &c. — Thus the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom will remain upon Record to after Ages, and encourage others to follow his great Example.

To which the QUEEN answered,

Gentlemen,

' I am very glad you have so *Just a Sense* of the repeated Services of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

And in a Message to the House next Day, her Majesty declared, ' That, As in Consideration of the great and eminent Services performed by the Lord Marlborough in the First Year of her Reign, as well by his prudent Negotiations as her Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, as by his Valour and good Conduct in the Command of the Confederate Armies abroad, she had created him a Duke, and granted to him and his Heirs Male during her Life, a Pension of 5000 *l. per Annum* out of the Post-Office; so now it would be very agreeable to her Majesty, that the said Pension should be perpetuated by Parliament to his Posterity for ever, in like manner as his Honours, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities.

And an Act passed both Houses immediately for that Purpose.

On the 23d of *December*, 1708, both Houses of Parliament presented a joint Address to the Queen, in which, after congratulating her Majesty on the many wonderful Successes

Successes of that glorious Year, they observe, ' That the
' unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events,
' and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, gave
' his Grace many Opportunities to shew his consummate
' Abilities, and all the great Qualities necessary for so
' high a Trust.

On the 22^d of *January* following, when the *Commons* passed a Resolution to transmit the Thanks of their House to his Grace, then in the *Low-Countries*, they declared, ' That they were so sensible, not only of the great and
' eminent Services performed by his Grace the last successful Campaign, so much to the Honour of Great-Britain,
' and Advantage of all *Europe*, but also of the indefatigable Zeal he persevered in for the Service of the Common Cause abroad, that he might with Reason expect
' to be received with all the Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at Home.

The *Lords* in an Address on the 16th of *November*, 1709, tell the Queen, *That the Duke's Conduct is worthy of the Chief Command in so just a War, and that his Valour is equal to the Bravery of her Troops.*

And the *Commons*, in a Resolution passed at the same Time, take Notice how much they were obliged by the Victory, and other great and important Successes of the last Campaign, to express their Sense of the Honour and Advantages which this Kingdom and the whole Confederacy had received by his eminent Services.

On the 18th of *February*, 1709-10, Both Houses of Parliament presented a joint Address to the Queen; in which, after giving it as their Opinion, That it was for the Interest of the Common Cause, that the Duke should be sent to *Holland* at the Time when the *French* talk'd of renewing the Negotiations for a Peace, they express their Sense of the great and unparallel'd Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and applaud her Majesty's great Wisdom in having honoured his Grace with the great Characters of General and Plenipotentiary, whom they thought most capable of discharging two such important Trusts.

And the Queen in her Answer declared how sensible she was of the Necessity of the Duke's Presence in *Holland* at the critical Juncture, and how glad she was to find her Parliament concur with her in a just Sense of the Duke's Eminent Services.

CHURCHILL's Character. 39

In the Preamble to That intituled an *Act for the better Enabling her Majesty to grant the Duke and his Heirs, the Honour and Mannor of Woodstock, &c. in Consideration of the Eminent Services by him performed to her Majesty and the Publick*, The Lords and Commons in a very handsome Manner recapitulate the unparallel'd Services of the Duke to the Queen and Crown of England; First, by the Alliances he negociated with the States before and after the Death of King *William of Glorious Memory*, whereby the Confederacy which had been dissolved at the End of the last War was reunited in a stricter and firmer League: and Secondly, by his Wife and Valiant Conduct in the Field, where, in the Compass of two or three Campaigns, he secured and extended the Frontier of *Holland* by the taking of several strong Towns and Castles, obliged the *French*, who had been as far as the Gates of *Nimeguen*, to seek shelter behind their Lines, marched the Confederate Army to the Banks of the *Danube*, forced the *Bavarians* strong Intrenchments there, passed that River, distressed the Country of *Bavaria*, and after a Bloody Battle at or near *Blenheim*, did Gain as absolute and Glorious a Victory as is recorded in the History of any Age, over the *Bavarians*, who had been reinforced by a Royal Army of the *French King's* best Troops, commanded by a Marshal of *France*, whom his Grace carried off with him from the Field of Battle in his own Coach. By this surprizing Victory, they observe that *Bavaria* was entirely reduced, *Ratisbon*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Memmingen*, and other Imperial Towns recovered, the Liberty of the Dyet, and the Peace of the Empire restored, *Landau*, *Treves*, and *Trierbach*, taken, and the War carried into the Dominions of *France*. For these happy Atchievements, say the Lords and Commons, we most humbly, Cheerfully and Unanimously beseech your Majesty, That it may be enacted. And it was enacted accordingly, &c.

The Fealty to be paid to the Crown by the Duke of *Marlborough* and his Heirs for the Grant of *Woodstock*, &c. is expressed by the said Act to be Rendering to the Queen, her Heirs and Successors on the 2d Day of *August*, in every Year for ever, at the Castle of *Windsor*, one Standard or Colours with three Flower-de-Luces painted thereupon, for all manner of Rents, Services, Exactions and Demands whatever.

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As to the Duke's private Character, Temper and Moderation were the distinguishing Parts of it; and as to the Government of the Forces under his Care, we have this good Account of it from an old Officer in the Army.

His own Example, *says he*, gives a particular Life to his Orders; and as no indecent Expression ever drops from his Lips, so he is imitated by the genteel Part of the Army. His Camps are like a quiet and well-govern'd City, and I am apt to believe, much more mannerly: Cursing, Swearing, and Blustering, is never heard among those we reckon good Officers, and without doubt, his Army is the best Academy in the World to teach a young Gentleman Wit and Breeding; a Sor and a Drunkard being what they scorn.

The poor Soldiers that are (too many of them) the Refuse and Dregs of the Nation, become, after one or two Campaigns, by the Care of their Officers, and by good Order and Discipline, Tractable, Civil, Orderly, Sensible, and Clean, and have an Air and a Spirit above the Vulgar.

The Service of God, according to the Order of the Established Church, is strictly enjoyned by the Duke's special Care: In all fixed Camps every Morning and Evening there are Prayers, and on Sundays there are Sermons both in the Field and Garrisons.

F I N I S.





The Funeral of his Grace *JOHN* late Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*, was performed on the *9th* of *August*, with the greatest Solemnity and Magnificence, as follows :



AT *Marlborough* House at *St. James's*, the first Room was hung with Bayes ; the second with Cloth, where was a Chair of State at the upper End, with a Majesty Scutcheon over it ; the third was hung with Velvet, floored with Bayes, having at the upper End an Ascent of three Steps, where stood a Bed of State of Black Velvet, properly adorn'd with black Plumes at the Corners of the Tester ; at the Head of the Bed a Majesty Scutcheon ; the Coffin adorn'd with Water gilt Nails and a gilt Copper Plate of his Grace's Titles, was covered with Crimson Velvet, over which was a fine Holland Sheet, and on that a Pall of black Velvet drawn up in Festoons, upon which was laid a compleat Suit of Armour gilt, with a General's Truncheon in the Right Hand, the great Collar of the Order of the Garter about the Neck, with the *George* appendant, and the Garter on the Left Leg, a rich Sword in a Crimson Velvet Scabbard being buckled to the Side by a like Velvet Belt ; on one Side of the Head was laid the Cap of a Prince of the Empire, and on the other Side a Ducal Coronet, under the Head a Crimson Velvet Cushion with Gold Fringes and Tassels ; the Feet resting on a Lyon couchant holding a Banner, being his Grace's Crest ; and round about the Body were placed the several Ensigns which will be afterwards mentioned in the Procession, with several Scutcheons on the Columns of the Bed properly disposed. The said three Rooms were adorned with a great Number of Scutcheons of several sorts, with Cyphers and Badges interspers'd, and with Silver Sconces, and large Silver Candlesticks having wax Tapers burning in them. Two other large Rooms were hung with Cloth and adorned in the like Manner, for the Reception of the Nobility and others who were invited to the Funeral.

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About Half an Hour after Twelve the Procession began, and passed along the Road through *St. James's Park* and the Upper Park to *Hyde Park Corner*, thence through *Piccadilly*, down *St. James's Street*, through the *Pallmall*, and by *Charing-Cross*, through *King Street* to *Westminster Abbey*.

A proper Disposition had been made of such of the Forces as were drawn from the Camp in *Hide Park* to attend the Funeral: The First Regiment of His Majesty's Foot Guards was drawn up in the Upper Park, with their Right next to *Buckingham House*; the rest both Foot and Horse Guards, and Horse Grenadiers, were drawn up facing the Road through that Park, on the Left of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Order they were to file off after each other; a Train of Artillery, (consisting of 15 Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, with the two great Kettle Drums belonging to the Artillery on a Carriage drawn by two Horses) and the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers were drawn up in *Hyde Park* near the Gate towards *Piccadilly*; and a Detachment of the Second and Fourth Troops of Horse Guards was drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's Park*, in order to close the Procession,

This Disposition being made, the March was in the following Manner.

A Detachment of the First and Second Troop of Horse Grenadiers, led by six Serjeants, three a Breast, then a Lieutenant, then the private Men, four a Breast, after them two Lieutenants, two Captains, two Field Officers, a breast; then Colonel *Fane*; Lastly, four Hautboys a breast.

The Detachment of the First and Third Troops of Horse-Guards; commanded by the Lord *Newburgh*.

The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers, commanded by Colonel *Bourgard*. The Train was as follows:

6 Tumbrills, with	12 Horses,	drove by	6 Drivers.
3 Cover'd Waggon,	9	_____	3
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounder Cannon,	14	_____	7
2 Howitzers,	6	_____	2
4 Three Pounders,	12	_____	4
2 Six Pounders,	8	_____	4
1 Kettle Drum,	2	_____	1

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The Order of their March.

Two Ranks of Pioneers, of six in a Rank, with one on the Front, one in the Center, and one in the Rear; then the Tumbrills or cover'd Carts, and the last Waggon having a Standard on it. Next, 24 Matrosses, *Thomas James* Lieutenant,

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tenant, *James Richards* Captain. Next, four Gunners, attending the seven One and a Half Pounders. Then two Bombardiers, attending the two Howitzers. Then two Gunners, attending the four Three Pounders. Then *George Michaelson* Adjutant, and one Gunner, attending the two Six Pounders, the last Six Pounder having a Standard on it: Then the Kettle Drum. Master Artificer. Six Artificers. *James Deale* Captain Lieutenant, *Richard Somerfield* Lieutenant, and *John Winch* Fire-worker, a breast, 31 Matrosses in four Ranks, six a breast, two in the Center, and one at each Corner. Then *Peter Stepkins* Lieutenant, and as many Gunners in the same Form. *Jonathan Lewis*, and *George Minnens*, Lieutenants, following a breast. Then *Thomas Pattison* Captain, and *Albert Bourgard* Colonel, closing the Rear. After the Artillery, came the Detachment of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards; commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*.

The Detachment of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The First Battalion of his Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards, of which his Grace was Colonel.

The first Company led by Capt. *Courtney*.

The second by Coll. *Lee*, and Capt. *Webb*, a breast, Lieut. Coll. *Read* in the Center, and four Lieut. Colonels in the Rear.

The third and fourth by two Captains a breast each.

The fifth by Ensign *Worley*.

The sixth by Ensign *Durand*.

The seventh by five Ensigns.

The eighth by Ensign *Hamilton*.

The ninth by a Captain and an Ensign.

The tenth and eleventh by two Captains each, and Captain *Reynolds* marching as Adjutant. Four Lieut. Colonels closed the Rear. Then Major-General *Tatton*, alone; then six Hautboys, and then the General Officers, as follows:

Brig. *Honeywood*. Brig. *Crofts*. Brig. *Munden*.

Brig. *Stanwix*. Brig. *Bissett*. Brig. *Bowles*.

Maj. Gen. *Wightman*.

Maj. Gen. *Wade*.

Lieut. Gen. *Macartney*.

Lieut. Gen. *Wills*.

The Earl of *Cadogan*, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards; attended by

Col. *Orway* as Quarter

Col. *Williamson*, Adjutant General.

Master General (in the Place of Col. *Armstrong*, who being Surveyor General of the Ordnance, was obliged to attend at the Tower)

G 2

And

CHURCHILL's Funeral.

And by his Lordship's Six Aides de Camp.

Col. Manning.

Col. Husk.

Col. Morton.

Col. Morgan.

Capt. Macartney.

Lord Carmichael.

They were followed by the eldest Company of Grenadiers of the First Regiment of Guards.

Captain *Bagnel* led up the last Company. Drums in the Center. Capt *Herbert* and then Col *Pitt* brought up the Rear.

All the Officers were in such close Mourning as the Military Profession admits, the Colours furled and wrapped in Cypress, the Drums and Kettle Drums covered with black Bayes and Scutcheons, the Trumpets covered with Cypress, and having Banners of the Arms of the Deceased, the Officers and Soldiers bearing their several Arms reversed in a Funeral Posture. All the Foot Guards march'd 8 a breast, 6 deep.

Next came, on Foot, the Porter of the Herald's Office in a Gown of Cloth, with a black Staff in his Hand.

Eight Conductors in like Gowns, with black Staves in their Hands, to lead the Way, two and two.

Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, in Number 73, (answerable to the Years of his Grace's Age,) in Mourning Gowns, with the Badge of his Grace's Crest on one Arm; two and two.

Two Trumpets on Horseback, with Banners of the Arms on the Standard, with Supporters. Kettle Drum in Mourning. Two Trumpets more with like Banners. Kettle Drum in Mourning.

The Standard on a Lance carried by Major *Gardiner*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

A Mourning Horse covered with black Cloth, caparison'd with the same Arms as on the Standard, with Plumades before and behind, led by a Groom on Foot with a Cap.

Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, Hatbands and Gloves on Horseback, two and two.

Two Trumpets, having Banners with the same Arms as the following Guidon.

Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, in his Coat of Arms.

The Guidon on a Lance, carried by Major *Keightley*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The second Mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Guidon, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback.

Two Trumpets having Banners with the same Arms as the Banner of *Woodstock*.

Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms.

The Banner of *Woodstock* on a Lance, carried by Lieut. Col. *Purcell*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

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The third Mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on that Banner, with Plumades, led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks on Horseback as before.

Two Trumpets having Banners of the deceased as a Prince of the Empire.

Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms.

His Grace's Banner as Prince of the *Empire*, on a Lance carried by Lieutenant Colonel *Petit*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The fourth Mourning Horse covered with Cloth, caparisoned with the Arms of the Prince of the *Empire*, with Plumades led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback.

Mr *Smith*, Secretary to the deceased.

The Rev. Mr. *James* and Mr. *Cole*, Chaplains to the deceased.

Two Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, with Banners of the Order of the Garter.

Portcullis, Pursuivant of Arms.

The Banner of the Order of the Garter, on a Lance carried by Colonel *Pendelbury*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The fifth Mourning Horse, covered with black Cloth, caparisoned with the same Arms as on the Banner of the Garter, with Plumades led by a Groom on Foot.

Forty Persons in Mourning Cloaks, on Horseback.

Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lambert*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Pitts*, Chamberlain, Steward, Treasurer, and Comptroller, to the deceased, with the white Staves of their Offices a-breast.

Three Trumpets in his Majesty's Livery, having Banners with the same Arms as on the great Banner.

Chester, Herald of Arms in his Coat.

The great Banner of his Grace's full Arms, on a Lance, carried by Colonel *Hopkey*, supported by two Officers in their Military Mourning.

The chief Mourning Horse, covered with Velvet caparisoned, with the said Arms, led by an Equerry, assisted by a Groom.

The Spurs and } carried by *Somerset* Herald of Arms.

The Gantlets, }

Helmet and Crest, carried by *Lancaster* Herald of Arms.

The Target and } carried by *Windsor* Herald of Arms.

The Sword }

His Grace's Surcoat of Arms, carried by *Norrey* King of Arms.

The Body, with the Suit of Armour, &c. as on the Bed of State, in an open Chariot, with Mr. *Ridly*, and Mr. *Mitchel*,

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Mitchel, two Officers of his Grace's Bed-Chamber, sitting at the Head and Feet, in close Mourning bare-headed. The Chariot had four Columns which bore up a black Velvet Canopy, lined with black Taffeta, with deep Gold Fringe, and Tassels at each Corner; on the Top were several black Plumes with Trophies of War intermixed with his Grace's Arms on the Eagle with Stars and Badges. The Lower Part of the Chariot was adorn'd on both sides with several Shields, representing his Grace's Victories and Conquests, under which was a Scroll with this Motto *Bello hæc & plura*. The Chariot was drawn by eight Horses covered with Velvet, the two first Horses caparisoned with the Arms of his Grace as Prince of the Empire, the next two with his Grace's full Arms surrounded with the Garter, with the Supporters, surmounted with the Ducal Coronet; the next two with the same Arms as the first; and the two next his Body, with his full Arms surrounded with the Garter as before. On each Side of the said Chariot were five Captains, in their Military Mourning, each carrying a Bannerol of the Arms of the Descent and Lineage of the Deceased; each of the eight Horses were led by a Groom, the Coachman in deep Mourning.

The Banner Rolls were,

Right,
Churchill and Jennings,
Churchill and Winton,
Butler and Villars,
Winston and Bond,
Churchill and Meller,

Left,
Churchill and Drake,
Drake and Butler,
Drake and Bullon,
Drake and Fortescue,
Churchill and Bond,

Immediately after the Chariot came a Horse of State, caparisoned with Cloth of Gold, led with a Silken Rein by Captain *Read* his Grace's Master of the Horse, in his Military Mourning, walking on Foot, assisted by two Grooms on Foot

Garter King of Arms with the Rod of Office in his Right Hand, and as Director of the Funeral

His Grace the Duke of *Montagu* Chief Mourner, in deep Mourning, with the Collar of the Order of the Garter, with the Star of the Order on his Cloak, in the Dutches's Dowagers Coach and Six, Sir Robert *Rich* his Train-bearer sitting over against him.

The Earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, in the present Dutches's of *Marlborough's* Coach, as being Supporters to the Chief Mourner; the former on the Right, and the latter on the Left.

In

In five other Coaches followed.

The Duke of <i>Somerset</i> ;	The D. of <i>Newcastle</i> Ld. Chamb.
The Duke of <i>Grafton</i> .	The Duke of <i>Cleveland</i> .
The Duke of <i>Montrose</i> ,	The Duke of <i>St. Albans</i> .
The Duke of <i>Dorset</i> ,	The Duke of <i>Kent</i> .
The Earl of <i>Strafford</i> ,	The Earl of <i>Peterborough</i> .

All (except the Duke of *Montrose*) having their Collars and Stars as Knights of the Garter. These Ten being Assistants to the Chief Mourner. The first Column being on the Left, and the second on the Right.

In the two next Coaches came

The Earl of *Cardigan*, The Earl of *Leicester*.

The Earl of *Bristol*, The Earl of *Burlington*. Who were to support the Pall in the Church.

A Horse of Honour, richly caparisoned, led with a Silken Rein by Captain *Fish* in his Military Mourning, walking on Foot assisted by two Grooms on Foot.

His Majesty's Coach,

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*'s Coach.

Then followed the Coaches of the Nobility, &c. according to their several Precedencies and Degrees.

Being arrived at the West-Door of the Abby of *Westminster*, only those Persons who bore the Standard, Guidon, and Banners above mention'd, and their Supporters, as also the Heralds, with his Grace's Secretary, two Chaplains, and his four White Staff Officers, and those who carried the Bannerols, entered the Church, The Chariot coming to the Door, the Armour was taken off, the Body was carried into the Church and rested near the Entrance, while the Chief Mourners his Supporters and Assistants, the Pall-bearers, and the Nobility and others attending, alighted out of their Coaches, the Organ playing during that Time. Having all entred into the Church, a Velvet Canopy being held over the Body, and the Pall-bearers having taking up the Corners of the Pall, the Prebends in their rich Copes and the Choir in their Surplices placed themselves after the Great Banner, and before the Heralds who carried the Trophies, and sung the Sentence in the Office for Burial, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, with the two following Sentences, and continued Singing till the Body was placed in King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel.

Garter King of Arms.

The Chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, Sir *Robert Rich* bearing his Train.

The Ten Assistants.

The Nobility according to their several Precedencies.

In this Manner they proceeded through the South Isle of the Church till they came near to the Choir, and then crossing

ing into the North Isle, went up to King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, where the Body was rested on a Stand prepared for it in the middle of the Area: The Pall-bearers were seated on Stools at each Corner of the Body; at the Head the Chief Mourner, with his two Supporters, one on each Hand; and his Ten Assistants were seated Five on each Side of the Body; the Nobility placing themselves in the Stalls. During the whole Solemnity, in the Church and also in this Chapel, the Bannerols were held over the Body.

An Altar by the Dean's Order was erected at the Head of King *Henry* the VIIth's Tomb. After the Body was set down in the Chapel, an Anthem was performed with Vocal and Instrumental Music, the Performers being placed on a Scaffold, hung from Top to Bottom with Mourning, erected for that Purpose cross the Chappel at the Entrance.

The Anthem being ended, the Body was carried to a Vault at the Foot of King *Henry* the VII's Tomb, the Choir singing, *Man that is born of a Woman*, and the three following Sentences, and continued singing them 'till the Body was deposited in the Vault. Then the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Westminster*, in his Cope, read, *For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God*, &c. Then the Choir sung, *I heard a Voice from Heaven*, &c. The Service being ended, Garter King of Arms proclaimed the Stile of the Deceased; and then his Grace's Officers breaking their Staves, delivered the Pieces to Garter, who threw them in upon the Coffin.

During the Proceſſion and till the Body was deposited, the Guns of the Tower fired one every Minute.

The Detachments of the Horse Granadiers and of the first and third Troops of Horse Guards having passed by the *West* Door of the Abbey, went thro' *Tothil-Street* to *Buckingham-House*, and entering *St. James's Park* at the Gate there, marched to the Parade and drew up. The Artillery, with the two Companies of Cannoniers and Bombardiers made the same March, and drew up also on the Parade. The Detachments of the third and of the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, and the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, having marched by the said Abbey Door, passed thro' *Queen's Square* into *St. James's Park*, and drew up on the Parade. The Detachments of the second and fourth Troops of Horse Guards, commanded by the Lord *Forreſter* (which closed the Proceſſion,) after they came to the said Abbey Door, returned by the Way they went, marched into *St. James's Park* thro' the great Gate at the Horse-Guards, and drew up also on the Parade.

All the Troops and Artillery being drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's Park*, at a Signal given that the Body was deposited, fired three Vollies. Then they returned to the Camp in *Hyde-Park*, the Horse first, the Foot next, and after them the Artillery.

